EXERCISE-I



- Which one of the following is essential for the formation of myelin sheath

 (A) Zinc
 (B) Sodium
 - (C) Iron (D) Phosphorus
- **2.** Mammalian brain differs from an amphibian brain in possessing
 - (A) Olfactory lobe (B) Hypothalamus
 - (C) Corpus callosum (D) Cerebellum
- 3. Brain is
 - (A) Ectodermal (B) Mesodermal
 - (C) Endodermal (D) Mesendodermal
- 4. Which cell stops dividing after birth
 - (A) Neuron (B) Glial
 - (C) Epithelium (D) Liver
- **5.** The second cranial nerve in human originates from
 - (A) Ciliary muscles of eye
 - (B) Retina only
 - (C) Retina and lens
 - (D) Occular muscles of eye
- **6.** The ganglia of sympathetic and the central nervous system in frog develops from the
 - (A) Neural cell
 - (B) Notochordal cells
 - (C) Neural plate cells
 - (D) Neural crest cells
- 7. Which is activated in stress condition
 - (A) Sympathetic(B) Parasympathetic(C) Somatic(D) Whole ANS
- **8.** White matter is composed of
 - (A) Ependyma (B) Nerve cells
 - (C) Nerve fibres (D) None of these

- **9.** The autonomic nervous system has control over
 - (A) Reflex action (B) Skeletal muscles
 - (C) Sense organs (D) Internal organs
- 10. Coetaneous stimulus is received by
 - (A) Axodendrite cholinergic
 - (B) Dendrodendronic adrenergic
 - (C) Motor nerve
 - (D) Sensory nerve

PARTS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

- **11.** Junction of two nerve fibres is called
 - (A) Synapse (B) Junction
 - (C) Connection (D) None of these
- **12.** Bundles of nerve fibres are enclosed in a sheath called
 - (A) Fascicle (B) Endoneurium
 - (C) Epineurium (D) Perineurium
- **13.** Neural stimulation in visceral organ in human being is done by
 - (A) Sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves and is under involuntary action
 - (B) Sympathetic nerves and is under voluntary action
 - (C) Sympathetic and parasympathetic nerves and is under voluntary action
 - (D) Parasympathetic nerves and is under voluntary action
- **14.** The stomach pain impulses are received by receptors known as
 - (A) Proprioreceptors
 - (B) Exteroreceptors
 - (C) Free nerve ends
 - (D) Chemoreceptors

tissue is called (A) Chronaxia (B) Rheobase (C) Saltatory (D) Reflex arch **16.** Foramen of Monro is an aperture between (A) 2nd and 3rd ventricle (B) Diocoel and metacoel (C) Rhinocoel and diocoel (D) 3rd and 4th ventricle **17.** Learning is related to which part of the human brain (A) Medulla oblongata (B) Hypothalamus (D) Cerebellum (C) Cerebrum 18. Which part of the brain is directly concerned with the control of heart (A) Cerebrum (B) Diencephalon

15. The weakest current strength that can excite a

- (C) Pons verolii
- (D) Medulla oblongata
- **19.** The largest number of neurons are found in
 - (A) Brain (B) Retina
 - (C) Spinal cord (D) Tongue
- **20.** The branched tree like structure present in cerebellum is
 - (A) Arbor vitae (B) Arboreal
 - (C) Archenteron (D) Areole
- **21.** Parasympathetic nervous system increases the activity of
 - (A) Gut, iris and urinary bladder
 - (B) Heart, adrenal and sweat gland
 - (C) Heart, pancreas and lachrymal gland
 - (D) Lachrymal gland and sweat gland
- **22.** The nervous strip connecting both the cerebral hemispheres in the rabbit is
 - (A) Corpus callosum
 - (B) Corpus albicans
 - (C) Corpus stratum
 - (D) Corpus spongiosum

23.	The thermoregulatory ce	ntre is situated in		
	(A) Spinal cord	(B) Pituitary body		
	(C) Cerebellum	(D) Hypothalamus		
24.	Nissl's granules are present in the and are			
	made up of respectively			
	(A) Muscle cells and dec	oxyribo nucleic acid		
	(B) Mast cells and RNA			
	(C) Osteocytes and DNA	X		
	(D) Neuron and RNA			
25.	Space between the tw	o adjoining neurons		
	where the chemical tran	nsmitter is released is		
	known as			
	(A) Synaptic vesicle	(B) Synapse		
	(C) Synaptic cleft	(D) Terminal button		
26.	An injury to diencephalo	on may result in		
	(A) Loss of understandin	ng		
	(B) Loss of learning			
	(C) Loss of intelligence			
	(D) Loss of heat sensatio	on		
27.	The spinal cord terminates in			
	(A) Corpus terminale			
	(C) Cauda terminale			
	(C) Cauda terminale			
10	(D) Filum terminale	a ata ana anantiad ha		
20.	cranial nerve			
	(Λ) Trigominal	(B) Vague		
	(C) Abducens	(D) Oculomotor		
29.	Reflex action immediate	ly involves		
_> •	(A) Spinal cord	(B) Cerebellum		
	(C) Medulla oblongate	(D) Optical lobe		
30.	Valve of vieussens joins	the		
	(A) Olfactory lobe to cerebrum			
	(B) Cerebrum of diencer	ohalon		
	(C) Diencephalon to opti	ic lobe		
	(D) Optic lobe to cerebel	llum		
31.	The white matter is noted	d for		
	(A) Howing names fibres and muslim shooths			

- (A) Having nerve fibres and myelin sheaths
- (B) The relay of nerve impulses
- (C) Possessing only the fatty sheaths
- (D) The storage of nerve forming cells

- **32.** Which of the following is an example of reflex action
 - (A) To shoot the bird after aiming
 - (B) Watering of the mouth on seeing good edibles
 - (C) To obey the order
 - (D) To read the story
- **33.** Heart is innervated by
 - (A) Trigeminal (B) Vagus
 - (C) Glossopharyngeal (D) Facial
- **34.** Two system which exert opposite influence on the same organs or set of organs are
 - (A) Endocrine and exocrine gland systems
 - (B) Muscular and nervous system
 - (C) Endocrine and nervous system
 - (D) Sympathetic and parasympathetic systems
- **35.** Which brain structure in rabbit is directly vision related
 - (A) Corpus albicans
 - (B) Hippocampal lobe
 - (C) Corpus callosum
 - (D) Corpora quadiregemina
- **36.** A boy learns typewriting and harmonium at the same time. He finds harmonium more easy to learn. This is
 - (A) Conditioned reflex
 - (B) Short term homeostasis
 - (C) Long term homeostasis
 - (D) Residual learning
- **37.** The pneumotaxis centre in the body is

(A) Heart	(B) Lung
(C) Medulla	(D) Liver

38. In which part of the following, the anterior choroid plexus is situated(A) Discussion (D) Metasol

(A) Diocoel	(B) Metacoel
(C) Olfactocoel	(D) Optocoel

- **39.** Which is a wrong relation
 - (A) Conditioned reflex Hodgkins
 - (B) Blood circulation –W. Harvey
 - (C) DNA double helix model *Watson* and *Crick*
 - (D) None

- **40.** Which of the following is the immediate covering of a nerve fibre
 - (A) Sarcoplasm (B) Perineurium
 - (C) Epineurium (D) Endoneurium
- **41.** The largest of the spinal nerves is constituted by the
 - (A) First pair (B) Brachial nerves
 - (C) Third pair (D) Fourth pair
- **42.** The spinal cord extends from the brain through
 - (A) Foramen Magnum
 - (B) Iter
 - (C) Anterior commissure
 - (D) Foramen of Monro
- **43.** The arachnoid membrane covers the
 - (A) Spinal cord
 - (B) Otic capsule
 - (C) Piamater
 - (D) None of the above
- **44.** The iter lies
 - (A) In the third ventricle
 - (B) In the second ventricle
 - (C) Between the third and the fourth ventricles
 - (D) In the lateral ventricles
- 45. The medulla oblongata encloses the
 - (A) Fourth ventricle (B) Second ventricle
 - (C) Optic lobe (D) Otic capsule
- **46.** In mammals, the corpus callosum connects
 - (A) Bone to a muscle
 - (B) Bone to a bone
 - (C) The two cerebral hemispheres
 - (D) The two optic lobes
- 47. Foramen of Monro is
 - (A) Gap in pelvic girdle of rabbit
 - (B) Foramen in the skull of frog
 - (C) Space in brain of frog and rabbit
 - (D) Pore in the inter-auricular septum in a mammalian heart

48.	Cerebral hemispheres ar	e the centres of	57.	The	following	g crania	l nerve	plays	an
	(A) Thinking	(B) Balance		impo	rtant role i	n regulati	ing heart b	oeat	
	(C) Smell	(D) Taste		(A) [X -		(B) VII		
49.	The self governing ner	vous system is known	-	(C) X			(D) VIII		
	as		58.	Pneu	mogastric	nerve is l	known as		
	(A) Central nervous syst	em		(A) V	/agus	-			
	(B) Peripheral nervous s	ystem		(B) C	lossophar	yngeal			
	(C) Autonomic nervous	system		(C) S	pinal acce	ssory			
	(D) Sympathetic nervous	s system	-	(D) H	Iypoglossa	ıl 	1 01		
50.	Which of the cranial ner	ve is mixed	59.	Pione	eer work o	n conditi	oned refle	x was c	lone
	(A) Optic	(B) Olfactory		by	-				
	(C) Vagus	(D) Trochlear		(A) K	Karmer		(B) Pavlo)V	
51.	Bipolar nerve cells an	d ganglion cells are	(0)	(C) L	Darwin		(D) Lama	ırk	
	found in the		60.	Large	est cell in t	ody 1s			
	(A) Sclerotea	(B) Cochlea		(A) L	Lymph		(B) Osteo	octyte	
	(C) Retina	(D) Cristae	(1	(C) N	Neuron		(D) Chro	matopho	ore
52.	The sympathetic nervou	is system is other wise	01.	How	many se	parate la	iyers of 1	neurons	are
	called			(A) 1	ent in the ce	ereorai co	(\mathbf{P}) 2		
	(A) Visceral system			(\mathbf{A}) I			(D) 10		
	(B) Mesenteric system		62	(C) 0	r vitao is o	omposed	(D) 10		
	(C) Thoraco lumber syst	em	02.	(Λ)	Frey matter	r r	(B) Neur	ممامه دم	11c
	(D) Cervico-sacral syste	m		$(\mathbf{A}) \mathbf{C}$	White matte	l Pr	(D) $\Delta 11 tl$	ne above	-115 -
53.	VI cranial nerve of rabbi	t is	63	Wher	n no interv	ention is	done by t	he brain	the
	(A) Abducens	(B) Optic	05.	respo	nse is due	to	done by th		, uic
	(C) Olfactory	(D) Oculomotor		(A)	NS	10			
54.	How many pairs of cran	ial nerves in mammals		(B) V	Zoluntary a	ctions			
	are purely sensory			(\mathbf{C}) S	binal refle	x			
	(A) Five	(B) Four		(D) C	Cerebral ret	flex			
	(C) Three	(D) Two	64.	The	cranial n	erves w	hich are	exclusi	velv
55.	Third ventricle of rabbit	's brain is called		senso	ory in funct	tion are			J
	(A) Rhinocoel	(B) Rhombocoel		(A) C	J Difactory a	nd optic			
	(C) Diocoel	(D) None of these		(B) C	Optic and o	culomoto	or		
56.	Which of the following	g is a richly vascular		(C) H	Iypoglossa	l and opt	ic		
	layer with lots of blood capillaries (A) Durameter of brain			(D) H	Iypoglossa	and olfa	actory		
			65.	Whic	ch one of	the fol	lowing c	ells sec	crete
	(B) Piamater of spinal co	ord		cereb	orospinal fl	uid	-		
	(C) Epidermis of skin			(A) E	Ependymal	cells	(B) Neur	ons	
	(D) Epithelial lining of t	rachea		(C) S	chwann ce	ells	(D) Neur	ilemma	

66. Broca's area is situated in (A) Frontal lobe (B) Parietal lobe (C) Temporal lobe (D) Occipital lobe 67. Function of sympathetic system is to (A) Decrease heart beat (B) Increase heart beat (C) Contract respiratory organ (D) Secrete saliva **68.** The 3rd, 6th and 11th cranial nerves are (A) Occulomotor, trigeminal, spinal (B) Optic, facial, spinal (C) Occulomotor, abducens, spinal (D) Trichlear, abducens, vagus 69. Which of the following connect lateral ventricle of diocoel in brain with third ventricle (A) Iter (B) Foramen of Monro (C) Corpus striatum (D) Filum terminale 70. Sub-arachnoid space is found in (A) Piamater (B) Durameter (C) Blastocoel (D) None of the abov 71. Cranial nerves originating from medulla oblongata are (A) III, VII, IX (B) IX, X, XI, XII, III (C) VII, VIII, IX, X (D) VII, IX, X, XI, XII 72. Increase in gastro-intestinal secretion and movement after ingestion of food is mainly brought about by (A) Sympathetic nervous system (B) Parasympathetic nervous system (C) Central nervous system (D) Hormone secreted by thyroid

73.	Which of the following forms the covering of		
	the central nervous system of man		
	(A) Duramater and piamater		
	(B) Duramater and arachnoid membrane		
	(C) Arachnoid membrane and piamater		
	(D) Duramater, arachnoi	d mater and piamater	
74.	Ventricles of brain are li	ned by the cells called	
	(A) Ependymal cells	(B) Neurons cells	
	(C) Neuroglea	(D) Schwann's cells	
75.	Cerebrospinal fluid is pr	oduced by	
	(A) Ependymal cells	(B) Choroid plexus	
	(C) Neuroglial cells	(D) Neurons	
76.	Ventilation is controlled	by	
	(A) Cerebellum		
	(B) Medulla oblongata		
	(C) Cerebrum		
	(D) Mesencephalon		
77.	Simple two neuron reflex	x arc involves	
	(A) Sensory neuron	(B) Spinal cord	
	(C) Effector neuron	(D) All the above	
78.	Main function of cerebel	llum is	
	(A) Balancing	(B) To see	
	(C) To hear	(D) Remembering	
79.	Third ventricle is presen	t in	
	(A) Heart	(B) Brain	
	(C) Kidney	(D) Liver	
80.	The nerve related with d	iaphragm is	
	(A) Vagus		
	(B) Phrenic		
	(C) Trigeminal		
	(D) Glossopharyngeal		
81.	Corpus callosum is foun	d in the brain of	
	(A) Elephant	(B) Pigeon	
	(C) Crocodile	(D) Frog	
82.	Fifth cranial nerve of fro	g is called	
	(A) Opic nerve	(B) Vagus nerve	
	(C) Trigeminal nerve	(D) Opthalmic nerve	

				Neural Co	ontrol and Coordination	
83.	Which of the following nerve innervates upper		92.	Choroid plexus is a network of		
	jaw of frog			(A) Capillaries	(B) Muscle fibres	
	(A) Maxillary	(B) Pathetic		(C) Nerves	(D) Lymph versels	
	(C) Palatine	(D) Occulomotor	93.	Which of the follow	ving part of a neuron is	
84.	Intercellular commun	ication in human takes		covered by fatty shea	th	
	place by			(A) Axon	(B) Cyton	
	(A) Cytoplasm			(C) Dendrite	(D) Node of Ranvier	
	(B) Nerves only		94.	Nissl's granules are f	ound in	
	(C) Hormones only			(A) Liver cells	(B) Nerve cells	
	(D) Nerves and hormo	ones		(C) Intestinal cells	(D) Kidney	
85.	Broca's area in human	brain controls	95.	The following cells	cannot be grown under	
	(A) Movement of tong	gue		tissue culture conditions		
	(B) Breathing and hice	cup		(A) Hela cells	(B) Leucocytes	
	(C) Movement of voca	al cords		(C) Kidney cells	(D) Nerve cells	
	(D) Both (A) and (C)		96.	Which of the followi	ng is the part of mid brain	
86.	If frog's brain is cru	shed, even then its leg		of rabbit		
	moves on pinpointing.	It is called		(A) Diencephalon		
	(A) Simple reflex			(B) Cerebrum		
	(B) Conditional reflex			(C) Corpora quadrige	emina	
	(C) Neurotransmitter f	function		(D) None of these		
	(D) Autonomic nerve	condition	97.	Odd nerve is		
87.	Corpus callosum is see	en in		(A) Optic	(B) Occulomotor	
	(A) Brain	(B) Ovary		(C) Olfactory	(D) Auditory	
	(C) Pituitary	(D) Corpus luteum	98.	In a man, abducens	nerve is injured. Which	
88.	How many cranial	nerves found in the		one of the following functions will be af		
	amniota			(A) Movement of eye	e ball	
	(A) 6 pairs	(B) 8 pairs		(B) Swallowing		
	(C) 12 pairs	(D) 10 pairs		(C) Movement of the	tongue	
89.	In rabbit, optic lobes a	re small because the eye		(D) Movement of the	eneck	
	sight is controlled by		99.	Four healthy people	e in their twenties got	
	(A) Temporal lobe	(B) Occipital lobe		involved in injuries	resulting in damage and	
	(C) Frontal lobe	(D) Parietal lobe		death of few cells of	the following. Which of	
90.	Parkinsonism is relate	d with		the cells are least like	ely to be replaced by new	
	(A) Brain	(B) Spinal cord		cells.		
	(C) Cranial nerves	(D) Spinal nerves		(A) Osteocytes		
91.	Nissl's granules are ab	osent in		(B) Malpighian layer	of the skin	
	(A) Axon	(B) Cyton		(C) Liver cells		
	(C) Dendron	(D) Both 'a' and 'b'		(D) Neurons		

- 100. In after cutting through the dorsal root of a spinal nerve of a mammal, an associated receptor in the skin were stimulated, the animal would
 - (A) Still be able to feel the stimulation
 - (B) Show no response
 - (C) Show a normal but slow response

(D) Respond but only at a different level of spinal cord

BIOCHEMICAL ASPECT OF NERVOUS PHYSIOLOGY

101. Resting potential of the membrane is

(A) - 60 to -70 mV

(B) - 100 to - 10 mV

(C) 50 to 100 mV

- (D) 20 to 30 mV
- 102. The rate of conduction of impulses in motor nerve of a mammal is
 - (A) 4 m/sec(B) 10 m/sec (D) 100 m/sec (C) 50 m/sec
- 103. The chemical causing the transmission of nerve impulse across synapses is
 - (A) Acetylcholine (B) Cholinesterase
 - (C) Choline (D) Acetic acid
- 104. The action potential of a nerve cell is (A) 60 mV (B) 55 mV
 - (C) 80 mV (D) 75 mV
- 105. After the transmission of one impulse from the synapse, it cannot transmit another impulse because one of the following chemical is active there
 - (A) Choline
 - (B) Acetic acid
 - (C) Acetylcholine
 - (D) Acetylcholinesterase
- 106. The neuron terminates in the muscles, the terminal part is known as
 - (A) Button (B) Synapse (C) End plate
 - (D) Terminal plate

107. The dendrite carries impulses (A) Towards the cyton (B) Away from cyton (C) Across the body (D) From one neuron to another 108. The neurotransmitter which communicates between two neurons or between a neuron and a muscle is (A) Acetylcholine (B) Globulin (C) Rennin (D) ATP **109.** Nerve impulse is (A) Carried by afferent and efferent fibres (B) Is not carried by any afferent or efferent fibres (C) Is carried away by afferent fibres and brought about by efferent fibres (D) Is brought by afferent fibres and carried by efferent fibres 110. Transmission of nerve impulse can be recorded with the help of (A) Oscilloscope (B) Microscope (C) Spirometer (D) Microdensitometer **111.** Match the following A. Reflex action 1. Reflex action B. Multipolar 2. Neuron C. Na^+ and K^+ ions 3. Parasympathetic

nervous system D. Increases secretion of 4. Involuntary action saliva and digestive

juices,

```
E. Knee jerk
                           5. Active transport
The correct pairing sequence is
(A) 4, 2, 5, 3, 1
                           (B) 1, 4, 3, 5, 2
                           (D) 2, 3, 5, 1, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3, 5, 1
```

- **112.** The energy required during transmission of impulse is provided by
 - (A) Brain
 - (B) Nerve fibre
 - (C) Liver
 - (D) Stimulating agent
- **113.** Neuron becomes an electrically charged cell by the diffusion of
 - (A) K (B) Na
 - (C) P (D) Ca
- **114.** Which has the highest speed of nerve impulse
 - (A) Medullated nerve
 - (B) Non-medullated nerve
 - (C) Cranial nerve
 - (D) Spinal nerve
- **115.** Axon part of the neuron is highly modified for which of the following function
 - (A) Reception of stimuli from neurons
 - (B) Conduction for neuron
 - (C) Reception of internal stimuli
 - (D) Conduction of impulse away from neurons
- **116.** Acetylcholine is
 - (A) Chemical messenger
 - (B) Chemical transmitter across the synapse
 - (C) Antistress hormone
 - (D) Digestive enzyme
- **117.** Nerve impulse initiates with the movements of
 - (A) K^+ (B) Mg^+
 - (C) Ca^+ (D) Na^+
- **118.** Sodium- potassium pump is
 - (A) A hormone (B) An enzyme
 - (C) A protein carrier (D) An organelle
- **119.** For visual sense, the nerve impulse is generated by
 - (A) Depolarisation
 - (B) Repolarisation
 - (C) Hyper polarisation
 - (D) Depolarisation and repolarisation

- **120.** The enzyme required for the conduction of nerve impulses across synapse is
 - (A) Peroxidase
 - (B) Choline acetylase
 - (C) Ascorbic acid oxidase
 - (D) Succinic dehydrogenase

EYE

- 121. Cavity of vitreous humour in the eyes are situated(A) Behind the lens
 - (B) Infront of the lens
 - (C) Behind the retina
 - (D) Between the retina and sclerotic
- **122.** The rods and cones of the eye retinal layer are modified
 - (A) Hair
 - (B) Unipolar neurons
 - (C) Bipolar neurons
 - (D) Multipolar neurons
- **123.** Harderian glands are absent in
 - (A) Rabbit (B) Man
 - (C) Rabbit and man (D) Crow
- **124.** Iodopsin is a light sensitive pigment and is present in the
 - (A) Rods (B) Cones
 - (C) Neuroglia (D) Bipolar cells
- **125.** In mammalian eye, the power of accommodation is controlled by changing the shape of the lens. It is governed by
 - (A) Cornea (B) Pupil
 - (C) Iris (D) Ciliary body
- **126.** The cones are located in
 - (A) Iris (B) Sclerotic
 - (C) Choroid (D) Retina
- **127.** UV radiation from sun causes which of the following disorder of eyes
 - (A) Cataract
 - (B) Glaucoma
 - (C) Dilation pupil
 - (D) Some defect of retina

- **128.** The binocular vision in mammals is due to the
 - (A) Eyes adapted for such vision

(B) Decussation of optic nerve at optic chiasma but no change of fibres of left and right optic nerve

(C) Exchange of left and right optic nerve fibres after decussation at optic chiasma

(D) None of the above

129. Differentiation of colour is the property of the cone; it is because of the

(A) Types of cones sensory to different colours only

(B) Different types of cones alongwith the different types of colour sensory centres in the brain

(C) Single type of cones but it has the properties to differentiate the colour

(D) The colour differentiation is entirely a property of the colour sensory centre in the brain

130. Modified sebaceous glands on the eyelid of mammal are known as

(A) Lachrymal gland

- (B) Meibomian gland
- (C) Pituitary gland
- (D) Retinal gland
- **131.** Cones contain a photosensitive chemical known as
 - (A) Rhodopsin
 - (B) Acetylcholine
 - (C) Acetylcholinesterase
 - (D) Iodopsin
- **132.** The nictitating membrane plica semilunaris is a vestigial organ and is present in
 - (A) Inner to the middle layer of eye
 - (B) Outer to the middle layer of eye
 - (C) Inner corner of eyes
 - (D) Outer corner of eyes

133. In mammals, the colour is perceived by or			
which is responsible for	which is responsible for colour detection		
(A) Rod cells of retina			
(B) Cone cells of retina			
(C) Cornea lens complex	of eye		
(D) Rods and cones			
134. Rhodopsin pigment is for	ound in		
(A) Bile juice	(B) Retinal cells		
(C) RBC	(D) Skin		
135. Function of ciliary musc	les		
(A) To contract pupil	when one move in		
sunlight			
(B) To keep valve in pos	ition		
(C) To rotate eye ball			
(D) To change shape of l	ens		
136. Human eye lens is			
(A) Spherical and can be	moved forward		
(B) Biconvex and cannot	be moved forward		
(C) Spherical and cannot be moved forward			
(D) Biconvex and can be	moved forward		
137. Eye ball will not be m	loved inwards on the		
damage of which of follo	wing muscles		
(A) Internal rectus	(B) External rectus		
(C) Inferior oblique	(D) Superior oblique		
138. Vitreous humour is seen in			
(A) Ear	(B) Eye		
(C) Brain	(D) Bone marrow		
139. The space between the lens and the cornea of			
the human eye is			
(A) Vitreous chamber			
(B) Aqueous chamber			
(C) Retina			
(D) Iris			
140. Glaucoma is an eye disease arising from			

- (A) Increased pressure of fluid in eye ball
- (B) Elongation of eye ball
- (C) Shortening of eye ball
- (D) Irregularity in the surface of cornea

141. Sclera is the external covering of eye which				
(A) Diverts the light				
(B) Protects and maintains the shape of eye				
ball				
(C) Is the source of tears				
(D) Is composed of rod cells				
142. Choroid is				
(A) Middle layer of ear				
(B) Innermost layer of eye				
(C) Innermost layer of ear				
(D) Middle layer of eye				
143. As compared to rods the cones are times				
less sensitive				
(A) 100 (B) 200				
(C) 300 (D) 400				
144. In prosophenosia a person is unable to				
(A) Understand spoken language				
(B) Understand written language				
(C) Recognise faces				
(D) Speak coherently				
145. Chemical senses include				
(A) Taste (B) Smell				
(C) (A) and (B) both (D) Vision				
146. Macula lutea is located				
(A) Below the lens				
(B) Below the pupil				
(C) Below the iris				
(D) In the middle of the retina				
147. In eyes the image which is formed on the				
retina, is				
(A) Erect and real				
(B) Erect and virtual				
(C) Inverted and real				
(D) Inverted and virtual				
148. What is the alternate name for the yellow spot				
in retina				
(A) Canalis centralis (B) Corpus lutea				
(C) Fovea centralis (D) Macula lutea				

149. In a newly born child the eyes are			
(A) Extremely hypermetropic			
(B) Extremely myopic	(B) Extremely myopic		
(C) Non functional			
(D) Normal in function			
150. Density of vitreous hum	our is equal to the		
(A) Air	(B) Aquous humour		
(C) Lens	(D) Conjunctiva		
151. Hypermetropia is an old	age eye degenerative		
disease. It can be corrected	ed by using		
(A) Convex lens	(B) Cylindrical lens		
(C) Concave lens	(D) Plain glasses		
152. The black pigment in the	ne eye which reduces		
the internal reflection is l	ocated in		
(A) Retina	(B) Iris		
(C) Sclerotic	(D) Cornea		
153. Lens of eye retina is dev	eloped from		
(A) Ectoderm	(B) Mesoderm		
(C) Endoderm	(D) Ecto-mesoderm		
154. In the chemistry of vis	ion in mammals, the		
photosensitive substance	is called		
(A) Selerotin	(B) Retinol		
(C) Rhodopsin	(D) Melanin		
155. Retina is most sensitive	at		
(A) Optic disc	(B) Periphery		
(C) Macula lutea	(D) Fovea centralis		
156. The iris of eye is			
(A) Photosensitive	(B) Chemoreceptor		
(C) Calororeceptor	(D) All		
157. The unit of photorecep	tion, in a compound		
eye of cockroach and other insects, is			
(A) Ctenidium	(B) Osphradium		
(C) Ommatidium	(D) Rhabdome		
158. In the myopia eye defect, the rays of light			
(A) Do not enter the eye at all			
(B) Come to a focus at ba	ack of retina		
(C) Come to a focus in front of the retina			
(D) Come to a focus in b	etween retina & iris		

- **159.** Only rods are present in the eyes of one of the following animals
 - (A) Pigeon (B) Squirrel

(C) Fowl (D) Owl

- **160.** In man, the image formation occur on retina for most bright vision it should form on
 - (A) At the place of entry of optic nerve
 - (B) Blind spot
 - (C) Yellow spot
 - (D) At the junction of ciliary body and lens

EAR

- **161.** The bone that is in contact with fenestra ovalis
 - (A) Malleus (B) Incus
 - (C) Stapes (D) Auditory
- **162.** In the ampulla of semicircular canal of ear, sensory hairs are present. When the balance is lost, it is maintained by the action of
 - (A) Muscles
 - (B) Sensory nerves
 - (C) Otoconia over the sensory hairs
 - (D) Sensory hairs among them to stimulate the sensory nerves
- **163.** The cristae are present on the acoustic ridges which are present in
 - (A) Ampulla (B) Sacculus
 - (C) Utriculus (D) Lagena
- **164.** The maculae are present on the acoustic ridges which are found in
 - (A) Ampulla
 - (B) Semicircular canals
 - (C) Helicotrema
 - (D) Sacculus
- **165.**The part of the ear which distinguishes different pitches of sound is
 - (A) Auditory nerve
 - (B) Semicircular canal
 - (C) Organ of corti
 - (D) Scala media

- **166.** Organ of corti sends the sound impulses to cerebrum through
 - (A) Vth cranial nerve
 - (B) VIth cranial nerve
 - (C) VIIth cranial nerve
 - (D) VIIIth cranial nerve
- 167. Vibrations of fenestra ovalis are transmitted to
 - (A) Perilymph of scala vestibuli
 - (B) Perilymph of scala tympani
 - (C) Endolymph of scala media
 - (D) Endolymph of scala vestibuli

168. Canal joining middle ear with buccal cavity is

- (A) Inguinal canal
- (B) Eustachian canal
- (C) Haversian canal
- (D) Aquaduct of Sylvius

169. Malleus is present in the

- (A) Inner ear (B) Outer ear
- (C) Middle ear (D) Eye
- **170.**The site from which the nerve impulse for hearing originates
 - (A) Ear ossicles (B) Cochlea
 - (C) Auditory nerve (D) Tympanum
- 171. Main function of eustachian tube is to
 - (A) Protect tympanic membrane
 - (B) Support the bones of middle ear

(C) Equalize pressure on two sides of tympanic membrane

- (D) Prevent infection entering ear drum
- **172.** In the auditory canal which one of the following glands is present
 - (A) Ceruminous gland
 - (B) Meibomian gland
 - (C) Perineal gland
 - (D) Sebaceous gland
- **173.** Which of the following senses, is imparied if the tectorial membrane is removed from rabbit
 - (A) Balance (B) Hearing
 - (C) Smell (D) Touch

174. The organ of Corti in rabbit is concerned with	178.Organ of corti is found in		
the sense of	(A) Internal ear (B) External ear		
(A) Smell(B) Hearing(C) Taste(D) Equilibrium	(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of these		
175. Helicotrema is	179. Otoconium is found in		
(A) An aquatic mammal	(A) Perilymph		
(B) An aperture in between the III and IV ventricle of brain	(B) Haemolymph		
(C) An aperture in between two scalae of	(C) Synovial fluid		
cochlea of mammal	(D) Otolithic membrane		
(D) A disease of internal ear	180. In frog, "fenestra ovalis" is the		
176. Ear drum is known as(A) Tympanic membrane (B) Tensor tympani(C) Scala tympani (D) Scala vestibule	(A) Air filled cavity of the middle ear(B) Communication between the pharynx and		
177. In the ear of man, the perilymph passes from	the tympanic cavity		
middle to inner ear through (A) Foraman ovale	(C) External opening of tympanic cavity which is covered by the tympanic membrane		
(B) Fenestra ovalis	(D) Opening in the auditory capsule which		
(D) Tympanic membrane	separates the middle ear from internal ear		